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November 21

## ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF THE WORLD

### Great Fish Market at Tokio is Indeed a Wonderful Place.

When the night is old and the constant stars seem to pulsate like great luminous hearts in the heavens, as if to offer their brightest if dying light as sacrifice to the great Sun, rising in the East—to the Sun, time-old artist, whose brushes of mystery paint a superhuman phantasmagoria of colors on a myriad of worlds, then is born once more the activity, the rush and hurry of the human bees who, with rancorous cries, says the Japanese monthly, the "Oriental Review," make the great fish market of Tokio.

Coming like wraiths or ghosts out of the dark, in an instant the long structure is a turmoil of them, and the erstwhile silent slumbering neighborhood a scene as from the brush of an Hogarth.

Wonderful indeed is the place and even more wonderful the language of the hive. About the carved stone skirts of the Nihonbashi bridge, clusters this place, odorous of the Sea God's breath, which supplies the two millions inhabitants of the Japanese capital with the fish that are daily brought by the lean brown sampans from near and far-off waters, the scent of seaweed from the depths of the sea, clinging to them like cements. Here one sees the mother of hundreds upon hundreds of proud "Eddokko," the real children of Tokio, of men and women who by gallant deeds, known and unknown, born of the pure Eddokko spirit, have done their share for Tokio and for Japan, and made the name Uogashi, fish market, a memorable one, forever dear to the Eddo people.

Little is known of the market's beginnings, but the story is that three cooks who came to Yedo in the train of that Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who sleeps now at Nikko, first Shogun of his line of military Caesars, some 300 years ago, began the Uogashi just where it is today, building crude little huts along the southern bank of the river among the tall rushes that were on every side. It was perhaps these pioneers, who from a small beginning blazed the pathway for the busy and flourishing market of today and through struggles that marked the apotheosis of the true Eddo spirit.

#### Has Had Many Fires.

Almost from the day when the first fish was sold over the counter made of rushes to the present, the place has been the prey of fire, but the most disastrous conflagration broke out in the third year of Bunkin (1863), the flaming serpents of the Fire God enveloping the place in sinuous embrace until there was only death left—death and ashes. Some unseen enemy of the Mitsuis set fire to their great drapery shop nearby, whence it fast spread. The Mitsuis, merchant princes of new Japan, restored the market, but many times since have other fires desolated it, the one of 1879 obliterating the quaint old rush huts to the sorrow of the lovers of the things of the older days, but to the making of the modern buildings of the market of today.

There were but 72 houses in the market in 1863, including three restaurants, two of which, those of Togokyua and Iseya, still remain. The fish of many varieties once came to the market from the Namatsu, Miura, Boshu and Kazusa districts by express sampans of eight cars called oshiokuri. One may still see the oshokuri, but with only seven cars, for one was ordered removed by the Tokugawa, Shogunate government in order that the speed of the sampans might be less, they being often made use of by refugees; and with one less car the government sampans were the more easily able to overtake them when they desired. These oshiokuri were driven by the cars of untiring youths day and night, as soon as the catch was made, from the fishing waters to the market place. In 1863 a tai (sea bream) of more than a foot in length brought eight sen in the market, at retail, and a magura (tunny) about 18 sen. The total sales of the market rarely reached a value of 3000 yen (\$1500) a day then.

The coolies, who unloaded the fish and carried them to the market, were called karuko as at present, and earned a scanty living, receiving not over six to eight sen per box, though this small as it was, was considered a high labor rate at the time. In olden days the market was disorderly and noisy beyond words. The brokers always had the advantage of the buyers, who had to almost beg them to sell, and this state of affairs could not but lead

often to rows in which heads were broken. Not a day passed without disturbances of some sort, and at times citizens feared to walk in the Market Place. One collision of this sort in 1863 between a broker and a boatman plunged the whole market into a bloody hand to hand battle in which many were killed and wounded, and which was finally ended by the authorities piling up a barrier of boxes and baskets in such a way as to separate the combatants until their sanguinary ardor had cooled.

#### Place to Get Fresh Fish.

The Uogashi was the only place in old Yedo where fresh fish were procurable, even the Shoguns and nobles sending there for their supply. The Shogun's chief cook was accustomed to buy in person, selecting the best and paying a good price, so consequently was considered a good customer by the fishmongers, while the servants of the nobles who established an office called anaya, on the bank of the river opposite, where the central post office of Tokio now stands, and to which they insisted the fish must be brought for inspection, were cordially detested by the entire market as they wrung from fishermen and fishmongers their hard-gained spoils, frequently threatening them at the points of their swords to accelerate the bargain. The officers of the anaya, when they could not get the fish they desired, would often even search the fishmongers' houses finding their prey sometimes hidden behind the house shrine, on the rafters of the ceiling, under the floor, or even in the bath room. It was not rare that these officers even found what they sought fastened to the backs of the fishermen, who tried to save their small treasure of the sea even in this way, under their garments, next their skin.

The present market is made up of three different elements: The sellers of live fish; dealers in salted or dried fish; storehouse keepers, called botelchaya. The small storehouses are for the convenience of buyers who store the fish purchased in them, usually in a big wooden box in which they may be kept fresh, and the rent of which is but three sen per half day. As it is by no means easy to earn an independent living by this storehouse business alone, it is usually carried on by the fishmongers as a sort of side line, their wives and children attending to it. The botelchaya now number not less than 500 throughout the market.

In winter the market hour is now limited to the hours between 5 and 12 in the morning. Fish caught the night before are brought by trains and boats from Mitohama, Numazu, Odahara, Choshi, Boshu, etc. In summer, when the supply is abundant, the market is also open between 3 and 5 in the afternoon that the fish brought in the morning may be disposed of. The fish are now brought in ice boxes in the hot season. The market of today, in shape like the letter H, nearly 2000 feet in length along the river, is divided into 10 districts; and as the members of each district are limited, there is no chance for any outsider to join them without their permission. For using the public roads almost to themselves for the purposes of the market, they pay \$1800 per year to the Government. There are now more than 500 market coolies, who earn a better living there than they could through any other labor in Japan, by carrying the boxes containing the fish from the landing place to the market, and thence, after sales have been made, to the storehouses. They are paid from six to seven sen a box.

#### No Figures on Business Done.

There are no exact figures as to the present daily volume of the business of the market, but it probably ranges in summer from about 8000 to 10,000 yen. This shows a great stride in the modern business, for in olden days, 3000 yen was about the daily maximum. And today it is not the brokers, but the buyers, for the former get only seven per cent. upon each sale.

Even at the present day the market is notorious for the keeping up of the old customs and traditions. For instance, even now an otokodate with 300 assistants, each one wearing a short coat with a sort of crest and the letters of his name, kaneko, on the collar, is employed to keep order. These men stroll about the market, and take the place of police, keeping order by force, if not by law. There was formerly a sort of house held in common, which supplied the fish needed for the Imperial Household, but now only one person has this privilege.

There are many young men in the market, who while away dull hours by playing a kind of Japanese chess, called shogi. They gamble, but shogi is rather encouraged by the older men of the place as it has a tendency to keep the players from wasting their time and money elsewhere. There is a society made up of about 70 of the young men, who purely from the Eddokko spirit subscribe to the temples and shrines, make presents of small banners to teahouses and curtains to theatres, etc., with advertisements of the market. This is not done by the whole community of the marketmen, but by the society only, and the custom goes very far toward enhancing the popularity and prosperity of Tokio's only and very picturesque fish market.



## CAPT. LEBLANC IS HIGH LINE

**Leads the Salt Trawl Bank  
Fleet with a Stock of  
Over \$19,000.**

To Capt. Fred LeBlanc of sch. J. J. Flaherty belongs the honor of being high line of salt trawl banking fleet of 1912, the craft having stocked \$19,302.47 from which the crew have shared \$425.40 clear.

All in all, the season of the bankers has not been what can be called a successful one, yet Capt. LeBlanc has done well. He carries 10 dories and has made two trips to the banks this season. Yesterday the craft completed taking out her second trip from which she stocked \$8,002.47, the sharemen's part being \$140.25 to a man.

Capt. LeBlanc is one of our successful skippers and in every sense of the word a hustler. The craft is owned by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries company and he is regarded as one of the company's most reliable and valuable commanders.

## BIG SHARE FOR MONITORS'S MEN

Another of those gilt edged stocks in the halibut fishery was realized by sch. Monitor, Capt. George Marr, which stocked \$3740 from her recent halibut trip. The crew shared \$103.80 each clear, while several who had handline fish shared as high as \$125, which is pretty big money for three weeks' fishing.

### PORTLAND FISH NOTES.

**Over 6000 Pounds Fresh Brought in  
Monday.**

For all there were over 60,000 pounds of fish received in Portland on Monday, the amount of haddock landed was exceedingly small. The price paid, too, was very high, about the best of the season, for the fishermen were receiving \$5.25 a hundred pounds. Good quantities of the fish are being received to the westward, but the haddock still show no inclination to come to the Maine coast where the Portland fishermen can get a chance at them.

Fish arrivals reported Monday were the Hockomock, 15,000; Lochinvar, 25,000; Martha E. McLean, 3000; Crusader, 3000; Kate Palmer, 3000; small boats, 8000.

Not for a long time have there been so many smelts received in a single day as were landed at Commercial wharf, Monday, by the fishermen from down the bay. Fully 3000 pounds were brought up by the fishermen and they found a ready market. Not only was this a large amount in itself, but it was almost unprecedented for so late in the season.

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### Salt Mackerel Market.

Only moderate supplies of domestic salt mackerel are visible, so far, and the market continues firm, with a moderate activity. The receipts of salt mackerel at Boston continue to come in regularly, principally from Halifax, St. John, Yarmouth and Charleston. For three days recently these amounted to about 600 bbls. A remarkable catch of 2000 bbls. of fat mackerel was made recently off Cape Breton, says the Maritime Merchant. These fish averaged about 2 1-2 lbs. dressed, without salt, and ran from 80 to 100 per bbl. They were quoted at \$20 per bbl. f. o. b., and were taken for high-class trade in New York and Boston.

The following statistics of the mackerel landed on the Canadian coasts have been published by the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries, viz.: For September, 13,547 cwts. fresh, compared with 10,650 cwts. in 1911; 3706 bbls. salt, against 2037 bbls. in 1911. For the six months ending September, 1912, 42,779 cwts. fresh, in comparison with 37,120 cwts. in the same period of last year, and 11,669 bbls. salt, against 8917 bbls. in the corresponding period of 1911.

## SUPPLY SHORT UP AT T WHARF

**Live Haddock Went to \$6  
and New Large Cod  
Sold for \$7.**

T wharf dealers were short on supply of fresh fish this morning, the arrivals since the last report being four off shores, nine from the shore and one of the gill netting steamers with average sized trips.

The largest hauls are schs. Cynthia, Capt. Jeffery Thomas, 42,000 pounds; Aspinet, 38,000 pounds; Flora L. Oliver, 55,000 pounds; Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., 47,000 pounds.

The shore crafts have fares ranging from 2700 pounds to 17,000 pounds, while steamer Quoddy, the first of the gill netters to arrive there this season, has 8000 pounds mostly pollock.

Haddock sold at \$3.50 to \$6 a hundred pounds; large cod, \$4 to \$7; market cod, \$2 to \$5; hake, \$2 to \$4; pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cusk, \$2.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 3500 haddock, 1200 cod, 8000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Flora L. Oliver, 1900 haddock, 11,000 cod, 18,000 hake, 7000 cusk.

Str. Quoddy, 1000 cod, 7000 pollock.

Sch. Laura Enos, 4000 pollock.

Sch. Aspinet, 14,000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 4000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Cynthia, 18,000 haddock, 3500 cod, 17,000 hake, 4000 cusk.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Stranger, 6000 haddock, 300 cod, 1500 hake.

Sch. Flavilla, 5000 haddock, 300 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, 4500 haddock, 1300 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Harriett, 3000 haddock, 200 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Mary P. Goulart, 3000 haddock, 1000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Maxwell, 2700 cod.

Sch. Jeanette, 2000 haddock, 1700 cod, 14,000 hake.

Haddock, \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$7; market cod, \$2 to \$5; hake, \$2 to \$4; pollock, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cusk, \$2.

## DRAGGERS DID VERY POORLY

The mackerel netters did poorly last evening, the largest catch being 194 fish which were secured by the sloop Gardner Heath.

Only two arrivals were reported here this morning, sch. Dixie having 22 fish and sch. Gracie E. Freeman, 59 mackerel in count.

The fare of the former sold to Anthony Cooney & Company and the latter to Lufkin & Tarr at 27 cents each.

### At Pigeon Cove.

Sloop Eliza A. Benner, 25 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Liberty, 2 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Julietta, 2 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Highland Bell, 28 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Hawk, 8 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Minnie, 7 fresh mackerel.

### Rockport Arrivals.

At Rockport, the following arrivals were reported at noon today:

Sloop Gardner Heath, 194 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Freedom, 50 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Gypsy Maid, 25 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Natalie, 29 fresh mackerel.

Sloop On Time, 9 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Albert Brown, 10 fresh mackerel.

Sch. Cherokee, 14 fresh mackerel.

## NOTES OF THE GILL NETTERS

Capt. John W. Atwood of the firm of Atwood & Payne Company and father of a local gill netting fishery has been a busy man since the season opened, getting the various boats ready and equipping them with nets. At present he is engaged in fitting steamer-Bessie M. Dugan which will be commanded by Cape. Gaspee of Rockport.

Last week the gill netting steamer Hope lost an entire string of nets outside, which she succeeded in picking up again yesterday.

Steamer Sawyer, Capt. George Heckman has fitted for gill netting and will make her first set today.

### Survey of Broad Sound.

The Government coast and geodetic survey steamers have just completed a survey of the entrance to Broad Sound, in an effort to locate the shoal reported by the officers of the steamer Everett last year, and although the entire vicinity was sounded no shoal spot was found. The lighthouse department has just issued the following notice to mariners regarding the supposed obstruction: "An area of nearly a square mile has been closely sounded in the vicinity of the five-fathom shoal reported by the steamer Everett in the later part of 1911, about 1425 yards north by east from the Graves lighthouse, and 11 fathoms was the least depth obtained anywhere in the area sounded over. The five-fathom shoal marked "reported" on the charts, has, therefore, been expunged."

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## FISHED IN PATH OF OCEAN LINERS

**Men of Sch. Thos. A. Cromwell  
Waved Salutes as  
Big Crafts Passed.**

After three weeks of unusually rough weather, some of which was most unusual for this season of the year, sch. Thomas M. Cromwell, Capt. Augustus G. Hall, arrived in Portland, Tuesday morning and after discharging her fare of halibut, came to this port.

Capt. Hall said that during the greater part of the time he was away the weather was boisterous, but particularly was it bad during the last few days of the trip. "On Friday night, when you had your gale here," he told a reporter, "the storm was terrific on the banks. There was thunder and lightning all during the night. Sunday night, when we were crossing the bay on our way back, the lightning and thunder were terrific. I never saw anything like it before at this time of year. We had the disturbance for three nights in succession."

When Capt. Hall did his fishing his craft was practically in the direct path of navigation. Many of the big ocean liners passed near him and the crew of the sturdy fishing craft had a good opportunity to salute the passengers on the big ships bound to Europe or on their way to America.

One of the best catches of the season was brought back by Capt. Hall, for he had 25,000 pounds of halibut, 17,000 pounds of hake and 8000 pounds of salt cod. F. J. Harty, agent for the New England Fish Co., bought the fare and paid 15 1-2 cents right through for the halibut. As a result of this high figure the famous skipper stocked about \$4500 for his trip.

This was Capt. Hall's last run to the banks until the latter part of the winter as the craft will tie up until February. During the present season he has made 10 trips and stocked in the neighborhood of \$2700.

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### The Mackerel Netting Arrivals.

The following mackerel netting arrivals were reported at Rockport at noon today:

Sch. N. A. Rowe, 160 fresh mackerel.

Sloop On Time, 70 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Pearl, 71 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Gypsy Maid, 70 fresh mackerel.

Sloop Gypsy Maid, 70 fresh mackerel.

### Gone for Herring.

Sch. Lizzie Griffin, Capt. W. A. Anderson, owned by Alfred Jones' Sons of Bangor, Me., left Bangor Monday for a Newfoundland herring trip. She carries 1300 barrels.

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## A GOOD DAY TO BE IN THERE

**Fish Prices at T Wharf To-  
day Highest Since Last  
Winter.**

High prices on all grades of fresh fish still reign at T wharf, the prices being the highest since last winter when the supply was short.

Just an even dozen fares are in today, the total receipts being rising of 145,000 pounds to carry over the dealers for Friday's trade. The largest trips are schs. Pontiac, 30,000 pounds; steamer Surf, 46,000 pounds. The shore crafts average from 1200 pounds to 19,000 pounds.

Haddock brought \$6 to \$7 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4.50; hake, \$1.75; pollock, \$1.50 and cusk, \$1.50.

### Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are: Sch. Genesta, 6400 haddock, 200 cod, 500 hake.

Steamer Surf, 45,000 haddock, 300 cod, 400 hake.

Sch. Pontiac, 14,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 8000 hake, 3000 cusk.

Sch. Manomet, 500 haddock, 800 cod, 6000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Yankee, 3000 haddock, 200 cod, 800 hake.

Sch. Eva and Mildred, 1700 haddock, 3000 cod.

Sch. W. H. Clements, 1700 cod.

Sch. Appomattox, 1200 cod.

Sch. Mettacommet, 5500 cod.

Sch. Eva Avina, 4500 cod.

Sch. Jorgina, 7000 haddock, 1500 cod, 9000 hake, 2000 cusk.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 5000 haddock, 800 cod, 10,000 hake.

Haddock, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4.50; hake, \$1.75 to \$3; pollock, \$1.50; cusk, \$1.50.

### GREAT FISHING INDUSTRY.

**Digging Worms by the Thousands for  
a Living.**

There are probably few of the many visitors who annually spend their holidays at seaside resorts who know the means by which boatmen and others engaged in summer pursuits earn a livelihood during the winter months.

Among the various winter occupations carried on around our shores, there is, at the quaint little seaport town of Wells, on the north Norfolk coast, at least one industry which is rather of an unusual nature, and which provides several families with a "winter's keep." This industry is known as "worm-digging," and at the present time there are about 30 men engaged in the work.

These men go down at low tide to what are known as "the East Sands," each provided with a fork and basket, or similar appliances, and there dig for the sandworms which are used as bait for fishing.

An experienced hand can dig up about a thousand worms at a "tide's work"—i. e., during the period of low tide, but even this number is frequently exceeded.

The worms are sent by rail in small wooden boxes to Yarmouth, Lowestoft and similar places, 150,000 per week being a modest estimate of the number of worms so dispatched. The price has varied at different times, but four shillings per 1000 might be taken as an average figure, and, as work is frequently continued on Sundays, some of the "worm-diggers" can earn as much as 30 shillings a week.—London Tid-Bits.

### Sponge Fishing.

One of the few industries in Tripoli is sponge fishing, which is carried on principally by Greeks. This has become quite a dangerous business since the opening of the Suez Canal brought sharks from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean. The sponge fishers descend having only a rope tied around their waist which they jerk when desiring to be pulled up. A few years ago a sponge fisherman dived down with a marble slab in his hands to make him sink more quickly. A shark met him, and half swallowed him head first, lacerating him badly, but, not appreciating the marble ejected them both. The man let go the slab and made for the surface, the short-sighted shark luckily going after the marble.



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## BIG CATCHES AT PENSACOLA

Reports of huge catches continue to be received from some of the Florida ports. Last Friday two smacks arrived in Pensacola bringing together 36,000 pounds of snappers and 25,000 pounds of groupers. On the same day, Jim Brown, a local fisherman, brought in what men who have been along the waterfront for years declare to be the largest catch of red fish ever made by a single fisherman. There were over 11,000 pounds in the catch.

To offset the good luck stories of the other men the master of the smack Kwasind had a hard luck tale to tell when he reached Pensacola Saturday morning after a 32-days' trip to the snapper banks. With 3,000 pounds of snappers aboard the Kwasind left the banks 14 days before and almost immediately encountered calm and warm weather. Drifting aimlessly in the Gulf the ice supply melted away, the fish began to decompose and before reaching Pensacola the crew was compelled to throw overboard the big catch.

Smack arrivals last week had fairly good trips. Those for E. E. Saunders Co. were: Emily Cooney, 18,485 lbs. red snappers, 13,525 lbs. groupers; Priscilla, 5000 lbs. red snappers; Alicia, 19,360 lbs. red snappers, 18,790 lbs. groupers; Seacomet, 17,905 lbs. red snappers, 12,400 lbs. groupers; Angelina, 8610 lbs. red snappers, 1000 lbs. groupers; Louise F. Harper, 18,265 lbs. red snappers, 6155 lbs. groupers; Albert Geiger, 8300 lbs. red snappers, 11,600 lbs. groupers; Sheffield, 17,260 lbs. red snappers, 9720 lbs. groupers. She also brought in 11,000 lbs. of fine red fish during this week.

The Warren Fish Co., reported: Galatea, 4510 lbs. red snappers, 1320 lbs. groupers; Amy Wixon, 15,195 lbs. red snappers, 5580 lbs. groupers; C. H. Colt, 15,200 lbs. red snappers, 6735 lbs. groupers; Osceola, 13,885 lbs. red snappers, 14,795 lbs. groupers; Halcyon, 1500 lbs. red snappers; Culebra, 19,130 red snappers; 16,990 lbs. groupers.

## NO SHORTAGE OF FROZEN BAIT.

One thing is certain there will be no shortage of bait along the New England coast this winter, according to the contention of the Portland Press.

Just at present, says the Press, there is more bait in the freezers than there has ever been before. The small boats have finished bringing in their supplies and the most of the freezers are full. The two in Portland are stocked up much better than they were last season and in addition to these there is a new one at Vinalhaven which was erected during the past year and is now full.

The cold storage plants to the westward have also had a good season of it and are said to be full of bait. Particularly is this true of the big freezers at Provincetown where an immense stock has been laid in.

At the Portland freezers, every variety of bait that is supposed to tempt the fish has been stored away for the coming winter fishing. There are herring, bluebacks, squid and shad. Shad are less numerous than they have been for a number of years for large quantities of the fish have been shipped to Philadelphia for smoking. Still a good quantity of them is on hand for the fishermen when they call.

Portland is sure to do a bigger business in the baiting line this winter than ever before, chiefly because there are two well stocked freezers here. Last winter, the supply to the westward gave out and Portland was depended upon to bait up the majority of the big fishermen. Portland will receive its share of the business this winter, and there will be enough for all the fleet even if the demand is unusually heavy.

## GILL NETTERS SHIPPED FISH

### And Will Benefit by the Big Prices Today in the Market.

The only fish receipts here of any concern since yesterday are those of the gill netters, which landed over 175,000 pounds yesterday afternoon, the bulk of which were iced and shipped to Boston fresh.

The largest shipments were made by Atwood & Payne company who took in the fares of 10 of the fleet, while the others landed at the various other fresh fish places and a few pollock went to the splitters.

The torching season is practically over, only five barrels of herring being landed here this morning.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Torchers, 5 bbls. fresh herring.  
Steamer Ibsen, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Alice, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer George E. Fisher, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Gertrude, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Quoddy, gill netting, 2400 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Mindora, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Rough Rider, gill netting, 4800 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Margaret D., gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 2200 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Medomak, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Enterprise, gill netting, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Mystery, gill netting, 2700 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 16,090 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Ethel, gill netting, 18,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Evelyn H., gill netting, 6600 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Roamer, gill netting, 4100 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Mary L., gill netting, 6700 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Lorena, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Hugo, gill netting, 3200 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Nashawena, 12,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 15,060 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Geisha, gill netting, 8000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Etta Mildred, shore.  
Sch. Grace Otis, shore.  
Sch. Lafayette, shore.  
Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, via Portland.  
Sch. Mary F. Sears, shore.  
Str. Hope, gill netting, 6000 lbs. fresh fish.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddock.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddock.  
Sch. Juno, haddock.  
Sch. Leonora Silveira, haddock.  
Sch. Blanche, Newfoundland herring trip.

#### TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

##### Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25; medium, \$3.75; snappers, \$2.75.  
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.  
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.  
Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.  
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.  
Drift codfish, large \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.  
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.  
Pollock, \$1.50.  
Hake, \$1.50.  
Haddock, \$1.50.  
Large salt mackerel \$20 per bbl.; Fletched halibut, 10c per lb.

##### Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.  
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.  
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.  
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.  
Hake, \$1.15.  
Cusk, large \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.  
Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.  
Bank halibut, 15 1/2c lb. for white and gray.  
Fresh mackerel, 25c for large.  
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.

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## EXPORT SALT FISH TRADE

A New York exporter says: "Export demand leaves a great deal to be desired. The demand is not up to the average for this season of the year. Heavy and continued rains have blocked the distribution from the ports in the tropics to the interior. This loss of trade cannot be made up, especially as we are approaching the holidays, when orders are likely to be less for the ordinary staple than more. Crop reports are mixed, and prospects not too good in several of the large consuming markets. There is nothing in the present situation to warrant large commitments for the future on the basis of prices demanded by holders at this time."

"Codfish is still largely in first hands and at present it looks as though they would reap full benefit of developments in the next few weeks. If the demand is good and dealers become anxious they will market their stock at good prices; but if dealers continue to hold off, finding their requirements are limited, and restrict their purchases to those requirements, holders will find that codfish is not worth what they have been pretending and hoping for. The price is too high for a common staple of this kind, and neither the demand nor the stock warrant prices asked at this time. Fairly free arrivals of new pollock in Gloucester and indications of weakness in Norway seem to foreshadow a decline in the near future."

There is only a moderate demand for domestic dried fish in the New York market, but in view of the light stocks, and advanced prices in the north, there is no pressure to sell.

#### SANDY POINT NEWS.

##### Number of American Vessels Harbored There Recently.

The boats here and at Jordan Bay have been doing well at mackerel fishing this week, particularly the Jordan Bay boats.

Capt. Thorburn's trap took 1200 mackerel Tuesday morning of last week.

The following American fishing vessels have been in port the past few days: Alice, Kineo, Flora J. Oliver, Claudia, Aspinet and Georgia. Several of them were after bait, but were unable to secure any.

##### The Oil of Blackfish.

The oil of blackfish is said to be worth \$60 a gallon, and is the best lubricant known, says the New York Times. Only a minute quantity is taken from each fish. It is found in the under jaw and at the base of the snout, and is known to the trade as "head oil." It is used almost exclusively for lubricating watches, and owes its peculiar value to the fact that it is never affected in the slightest degree by changes of temperature. It is also very lasting, one application in five years being enough to keep a watch running smoothly.

##### Made First Set.

Steamer Nomad which has arrived here from Stonington to engage in gill netting, made her first set yesterday.

##### Going to Newfoundland.

Sch. Oriole is fitting for a Newfoundland herring trip in command of Capt. Ambrose Fleet.

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#### Where Pearls Come From.

Most of our pearls come from the Persian Gulf, where the output in some years is worth as much as \$12,000,000. The divers, who are chiefly Arabs, have a bad time. Their equipment is most primitive, and as they remain under the water about three minutes at every plunge, they are nearly suffocated by the time they reach the surface. Most become deaf, and the sturdiest find it impossible to keep at the work for more than five years. Their masters exact 14 hours a day from them, and during that time the divers take no food, but keep themselves going with coffee.

#### Porto Rico Fish Market.

During the past week demand has been very quiet due to the continued heavy rains and the elections. Incoming supplies are accumulating and dealers refuse to buy on any scale, fearing a much sharper decline than has already set in. Values are therefore nominal and as such we cannot quote above: Codfish, \$33 to \$34 per cask; pollock and haddock, \$23 to \$24 per cask.—Reported November 5, 1912, by S. Ramirez & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico.

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#### Smoked Fish Season Here.

Business is opening up encouragingly in smoked fish, and prices are reported as quite steady in the principal varieties, except Cape Breton bloaters which are somewhat easier, the Fishing Gazette says. At Eastport, Me., the Beardsley factory has opened for the season with a large stock of smoked herrings, and a full force will be employed there for several months. The Blanchard factory, handling boneless smoked herrings at Bangor, Me., has also started in for the season.

#### Took Mackerel on Trawls.

Sch. Flavilla, Capt. Val O'Neil, which arrived at T wharf yesterday brought in 323 large fresh mackerel that were taken on the trawls on Middle Bank yesterday, while sch. Strangler, Capt. Edward Stanley had seven mackerel which were also taken on the trawl in the same vicinity.

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## PACIFIC COAST FISHERY NOTES

The domestic exports of fish from the Pacific Coast ports, during September, 1912, have been compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor for the Trade Register. The total exports from Puget Sound were valued at \$99,698, to which have to be added \$52,280, the value of exports to Alaska and Hawaii. The canned salmon shipments amounted to 1,198,336 pounds, valued at \$88,453. The total from Alaska was valued at \$15,625, of which \$15,457 was for fresh fish, other than salmon. The San Francisco total was \$220,598, of which \$211,805 was for canned salmon, amounting to 1,829,064 pounds.

Of the 15 vessels now under construction at the Ballard shipbuilding yards in Seattle the majority are for the fishing fleet. These will be good sized power boats to act as seiners in the salmon season. The two largest of these will be over 70 feet long, and be equipped with 80 horsepower engines. Next year Puget Sound will have the largest power fishing fleet in the country. The halibut fishermen of Seattle are on strike for an advance. The men on three boats have organized a union and are calling for 1-1-2 cents per pound instead of 1 cent. The season, so far, has been a poor one through lack of fish and continued bad weather. Against this contention for a rise the fishing companies show that the halibut steamers have hardly paid expenses. The crews of five other halibut vessels are expected to join the strikers. Halibut is now bringing from 8-1-2 to 9 cents a pound on the local market, and the fishermen on the power schooners make good profit with comparatively small catches. They are paid on a percentage basis, one-fifth going to the owner and captain, and the rest being divided among the crew.